

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE Durban Corporation have over and over again tried to find a way to solve the Tramway question, but they have never tackled the question in the right direction. Complaints have been made of too much congestion on the existing cars and in order to relieve the situation suggestions have been made to run special cars for Indians and Natives. We have over and over again protested against such a suggestion and have pointed out that the matter should not be tackled on racial lines and that the real solution would be to merely run an increased number of cars. But they will not do that. Whenever a question of congestion arises Natives and Indians become the targets. The Corporation have now inaugurated a special service known as "unreserved" cars, which could be used by Indians and Natives freely without any restrictions as exist on the ordinary cars. Any self-respecting Indian, we are sure, will not avail himself of this "generosity" of the Durban Town Council.

The following news by the London correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* shows how colour prejudice is spreading in Europe:-

There is great excitement in Edinburgh over the action of certain dance clubs and restaurants excluding coloured people. Questions have been repeatedly asked in the House of Commons, and now the General Assembly of the Scottish Church, now meeting in Edinburgh, is taking up the matter, strongly protesting against the Colour ban. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, convenor of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, declared that everyone of Christian feeling deplored such a ban. He hoped India would realise such a thing was not done with the approval of the representatives of the Christian faith in Scotland. Dr. Drummond, at the United Free Church Assembly said that whoever was responsible for such a thing was guilty of the grossest treachery to the British nation and was doing everything to undermine the stability of the British Empire. Dance hall proprietors admit the ban, but declare it was forced on them by their white patrons who object to coloured men dancing with white girls, and as the whites are in an overwhelming majority they are compelled to comply with their wishes.

Speaking at the entertainment given in his honour by the South India Club, Calcutta, Sir Mohammed Habibullah made an interesting statement bearing on the communal question. He said: "I am sure you will recollect that I stood for election to the Madras Council not from any one of the Mohammedan electorates but from the general electorate. There were three Brahmins, two Non-Brahmins and one European besides myself amongst the candidates. I was elected by the Hindu voters and I think I can safely say that amongst the persons held so far, mine is the only case of a Moslem being elected by a general electorate to the Council. What is the secret herein?" The secret, I gather myself that I have been endowed by the Almighty with a temperament and outlook

which refuses to believe in differences and which ever seeks common points so that I am able to claim that I am a Moslem of Moslems, that I am a Hindu of Hindus and above all an Indian of Indians. I have sought the common points. I have discovered the common points because my optimism and my energy in this respect at least is restless."

The Minister of the Interior has appointed Mr. G. Venn, at present Under-Secretary for the Interior, to be the Commissioner for Asiatic Affairs says the *Natal Witness* (Capetown Correspondents.)

MISUNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT

(2)

AS against the two real gains by the Indo-Union Agreement, one of the dropping of the Areas Reservation Bill and the other of the improved Repatriation Scheme, we have further restrictions imposed on us in regard to immigration. Firstly the amount of deposit taken from immigrants who may be declared prohibited has been stipulated to a definite amount not exceeding one hundred pounds and the power to fix that amount which was hitherto vested in the Minister has now been given to the Immigration Officer who may fix any amount that he may in his discretion deem fit up to a hundred pounds.

Although there was no definite amount for such deposit stipulated by law the usual amount taken was £31; and while it is only right that a definite amount should be stipulated there is the fear that the discretionary power vested in the Immigration Officer may not always be exercised in a just manner; and that would entail great hardship on poorer Indians who wish to prove their domicile. Secondly there is the restriction on the entry of minor children who could hitherto enter unaccompanied but will now have to be accompanied by their mothers. Thirdly if a person is absent from the Union even a day over three years he loses his domicile within the Union and any document entitling him to reside in the

Union is rendered null and void.

These are some of the important points embodied in the new Immigration Bill now before Parliament and there is no doubt that these restrictive measures are a further deprivation of the existing rights of the Indian community.

On the other hand our gains are the promises given by the Union Government: Firstly, to give effect to paragraph 3 of the Reciprocity Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1918 by enabling Indians domiciled in the country to live a happy family life by adhering to the following principle: The Government of India should certify that each individual for whom a right of entry is claimed is the lawful wife or child as the case may be of the person who makes the claim; and it must be taken for granted that such certification will be sufficient in itself to allow such wife or child to enter without any further ceremonies which they usually have to undergo. Secondly, to adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the extent of their capacity and opportunities, and to accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities, a considerable number of Indians who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people, and in this connection to take steps for the improvement of their condition socially, educationally and industrially. Thirdly, to give all due consideration to the suggestions by the Government of India Delegation that the discretionary powers of the local authorities might reasonably be limited in the following way (1) the grounds on which a licence may be refused should be laid down by statute (2) the reasons for which a licence is refused should be recorded (3) there should be a right of appeal in cases of first applications and transfers, as well as in cases of renewals, to the court or to some other impartial tribunal.

If these promises are sincere, and it would be ungentlemanly to doubt their sincerity, notwithstanding the fact that such promises have been violated in the past, then we have reason to hope that the lot of the permanent Indian population in the Union will be improved and that they will be treated as part and parcel of the whole population and

be given equal rights and opportunities with the rest of the population.

Exception is being taken by some of our brethren to the intention of the Government to adhere to the principle underlying the industrial Conciliation Act and the wages Act which enables all employees to take their places on the basis of equal pay for equal work, as Indians, it is felt, will be put to a great disadvantage by it in that many Indians will be put out of work and their places taken up by Europeans. The only reply to that is that we who claim equal rights should not only seek to enjoy the advantages of those rights but should also be prepared to suffer their disadvantages; else, we would rightly be charged with selfishness and inconsistency.

The one great achievement of the Indo-Union Agreement, however, is the appointment of an Indian Agent in the Union. That is perhaps the only point together with the dropping of the Areas Reservation Bill that makes the balance hang slightly in our favour. All our hopes rest upon the Agent on whom lies the responsibility to see to the proper working out of the agreement.

We would like, in conclusion, to emphasize again that this agreement does not settle the Asiatic question but it is merely a compromise between the two Governments the working of which is to be experimented. Mr. Sastri has rightly said that "no settlement which was not the result of a severe armed conflict could in the circumstances be final or decide all the points at issue." As long as we have not that power in us nor even the courage to be martyrs it is not only unwise but unbecoming to criticize and abuse leaders who have been held in the highest esteem by the whole of India, and who have done the best they could for us.

Farewell To Mr. Sastri

Reuter (Simla) in a message dated May 29 states:--

Mr. Sastri is now on a visit to Simla, and is meeting the Viceroy on Tuesday prior to his departure for South Africa.

The local Madras Club entertained him in the afternoon, and presented an address expressing confidence that India's honour was quite safe in his hands.

Mr. Sastri said he was asked to take up an office the exact limitations and functions of which were not well defined, but he was going with the fullest hopes of there being propitious circumstances, because the Ministers of the Union Government had not yielded one jot to their desire to carry out the articles and provisions of an agreement unprecedented in character.

From the Union Government, Mr. Sastri said, he expected every co-operation and assistance in the

difficult task which awaited the Governments of South Africa and India.

He pleaded for indulgence from the Indian Government because he was not used to Government servants' conduct and rules.

He appealed to the Indian public for indulgent criticism and sympathetic attention.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah, who presided, hoped that Mr. Sastri would write a new illuminating chapter in the history of the Indians of South Africa that would be a satisfaction to the people there, a credit to his Mother-country, and a glory to the nations at large.

He promised Mr Sastri the Indian Government's co-operation and goodwill and the help to which he was entitled.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part II. Chapter XXV.

IN INDIA

En route for Bombay the train stopped at Allahabad for 45 minutes. I decided to utilise the interval in a drive through the town. I also had to purchase some medicine at a chemist's shop. The chemist was half-asleep and took an uncounscionable time in dispensing the medicine, with the result that when I reached the station the train had just started. The Station Master had kindly detained the train one minute for my sake, but when he did not see me coming he carefully ordered my luggage to be taken out of the train.

INTERVIEW WITH "THE PIONEER"

I took a room at Kellner's and decided to start work then and there. I had heard good a deal about THE PIONEER published from Allahabad and I had understood it to be an opponent of Indian aspirations. I have an impression that Mr. Chesney, Jr. was the Editor at that time. I wanted to secure the help of every party, so I wrote a note to Mr. Chesney telling him how I had missed the train and asking for an appointment which would enable me to leave the next day. He immediately offered me one, for which I was very happy, especially when I found that he gave me a patient hearing. He promised to notice in his paper anything that I might write, but added that he could not promise to endorse all the Indian demands, inasmuch as he was bound to understand and give due weight to the view point of the Colonials as well.

"It is enough," I said, "that you should study the question and discuss it in your paper. I ask and desire nothing but the bare justice that is due to us."

The rest of the day was spent in having a look round and admiring the magnificent confluence of the three rivers—the Triveni—and planning the work before me.

This unexpected interview with the Editor of THE PIONEER laid the foundation of the series of incidents which ultimately led to my being lynched in Natal.

THE GREEN PAMPHLET

I went straight to Rajkot without halting at Bombay and began to make preparations for writing pamphlet on the situation in South Africa. The connection of the pamphlet took about a green cover and hence came to be called the "Green Pamphlet." In the picture of the condition in South Africa. The language I used was moderate than that of the two pamphlets I have referred to before, as I had heard of from a distance appear to be printed and they were

sent to all the papers and leaders of every party in India. THE PIONEER was the first to notice it editorially. A summary of the article was cabled by Reuter to England, and a summary of that summary was cabled to Natal by Reuter's London Office. This cable was not longer than three lines in print. It was a miniature, but exaggerated, edition of the picture I had drawn of the treatment accorded to the Indian's in Natal, and it was not in words. We shall see later on the effect this had in Natal. In the meanwhile every paper of note commented at length on the question.

To get these pamphlets ready for posting was no small matter and an expensive one too, if I should employ paid help for preparing wrappers etc. But I hit upon a much simpler plan. I gathered together all the children in my locality and asked them to volunteer two or three hours' labour of a morning when they had no school. This they willingly agreed to do. I promised to bless them and give them, as a reward, used postage stamps which I had collected. They got through the work in no time. That was my first experiment of having little children as volunteers. Two of those little friends are my co-workers to-day.

ANTI-PLAGUE WORK IN RAJKOT.

Plague broke out in Bombay about this time and there was panic all around. There was fear of an outbreak in Rajkot. As I felt that I could be of some help in the sanitation department I offered my services to the State. They were accepted, and I was put on the Committee which was appointed to look into the question. I laid special emphasis on the cleanliness of latrines and the Committee decided to inspect them every street. The poor people had no objection to their latrines being inspected, and what is more, they carried out the improvements suggested to them. But when we went to inspect the houses of the upper ten, some of them even refused admission, not to talk of agreeing to our improvements. It was our common experience that the latrines of the rich were more unclean. They were dark and stinking and reeking with filth and worms, in a word, veritable hells. The improvements we had suggested were quite simple *e.g.* to have buckets for excrement instead of allowing it to drop on the ground; to see that urine also was collected in buckets, instead of allowing it to soak into the ground, and to demolish the partitions between the outer walls and the latrines, so as to give the latrines more light and air and to enable the scavenger to clean them properly. The upper classes raised numerous objections to this last improvement and in most it was not carried out.

FIRST VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF UNTOUCHABLE

The Committee had to inspect the "untouchable" quarters also. Only one member of the Committee was ready to accompany me there. To the rest it was something preposterous to visit those quarters, still more so to inspect their latrines. But for me those quarters were an agreeable surprise. That was the first visit in my life to such a locality. The men and women there were surprised to see us. I asked them to let us inspect their latrines.

"Latrines for us!" they exclaimed in astonishment. We go and perform our functions out in the open. Latrines are for you big people."

"Well, then, you won't mind if we inspect your houses?" I asked.

"You are perfectly welcome, Sir. You may see every nook and corner of our houses. Ours are no houses, they are holes."

I went in and was delighted to see that the insides were as clean as outsides. The entrances were well swept, the floors were beautifully smeared with cowdung, and the few pots and pans were clean and shining. There was no fear of an outbreak in those quarters.

In the upper class quarters we came across a latrine which I cannot help describing in some detail. Every room had its gutter which was used both for water and urine which meant that the whole house would stink. But one of the houses had a storeyed bedroom with a gutter which was being used both as a urinal and a latrine. The gutter had a pipe descending to the ground floor. It was not possible to stand the foul smell in this room. How the occupants would sleep there I leave the readers to imagine.

The Committee also visited the *Havali* (the chief Vaishnavite temple). The priest in charge of the temple was very friendly with my family. So he agreed to let us inspect everything and suggest whatever improvements we liked. There was a part of the temple premises that he himself had never seen. It was the place where refuse and leaves, used as dinner plates, used to be thrown over the wall. It was the haunt of crows and kites. The latrines were of course dirty. I was not long enough in Rajkot to see how many of our suggestions the priest carried out.

I was pained to see so much uncleanness about a place of worship. One would expect a careful observance of the rules of sanitation and hygiene in a place which is regarded as holy. The sage authors of the *Smritis*, as I knew even then, have laid the greatest emphasis on cleanliness both inward and outward.

Rabindranath Tagore on China

The following interview was given to the Poet, Rabindranath Tagore to a representative of the newspaper *Forward* in Calcutta. It runs as follows:—

For the moment all eyes are turned towards China. Through protracted travails she is giving birth to the new spirit of Asiatic Renaissance chafing to shake off the shackles of foreign domination. The fight she is waging to-day is on behalf of all eastern countries which like her have fallen victims to the aggression of White Imperialism. In this, China deserves our sympathy, if not help. But India has failed in her obligation, as her resources are now being exploited by her unscrupulous foreign masters to check this rising spirit of the orient in China.

The sending of Indian troops to China has raised a problem, the gravity of which has fortunately not been lost sight of. It is a diplomatic manoeuvre which serves the British interest in more than one way, by helping her to retain her ill-gotten possessions in China and at the same time alienating China from India—two sister nations bound up in a relation of most intimate spiritual kinship through long ages.

To judge the issue in all its aspects a special attempt should now be made to focus on this subject the opinion of all who can speak with authority.

That was my intention when I saw the Poet at his residence on the last Sunday, January 30th. He is one of those who are thoroughly conversant with the position of India in the world abroad and have studied the Chinese situation first hand during his last visit there when the very heart of China was flung open to him. When I entered his room he was reclining in his chair and received me with a courteous smile. He still bears that bright healthy look with which he came from Europe but there were visible marks of fatigue in his face, produced probably by the exertions gone through in getting up his "Natir Puja" for the stage.

After a short conversation on the topics of the day—the most important of which was the question of continued detention of the Ordinance prisoners, on which the Poet promised to give his views—we came to the present plight of China.

China is a sore point with him. As he referred to the inhuman and iniquity that has been perpetrated on China, the deep black eyes of the Poet beamed

with indignation and his cool silvery tones warm with feeling. "I have always felt very keen on the subject," said he, "and have never failed to express my condemnation of the policy that is being pursued there. The present expedition, of the British against China is a crime against humanity, to our utter shame India is being used as pawns in the game."

INDIANS CALLED DEMONS

"The perpetrators of the tyranny that is doing havoc in China always keep themselves behind while the Indians who are being used as tools in carrying out their nefarious designs have to come in direct contact with the Chinese people. The result is all their resentment and hatred is directed against the Indians, so much so, that they call us demons. It is not an unfamiliar sight in China to see the British policemen pulling the Chinaman by pigtail kicking him down for no apparent reasons. We wonder is there that we would be characterised with that title."

I took this opportunity to point to him how Gurkhas during the last Mesopotemian fight earned for themselves the delectable epithet "Broods of Devil." There was also to be seen the working of the same policy, remarked the Poet, like the Sikh constables in China those poor people were also the victims of the same insidious tyranny.

Here he related an incident which occurred during his last visit to Japan. At Hongkong a Chinese pedlar was trying to come near the steamer apparently with the intention of selling goods. But a British constable who was on watch there whimsically took him by his pigtail and threw him off with a kick. The sight was so painful to the Poet that he could get down from the steamer he would have himself intervened with the constable and dissuaded him from this inhuman frivolity. It was sickening to see a slave oblivious of the ignominy of his own bondage strutting proudly with the borrowed authority of his master, and it was far more sickening to find him making uncalled for applications of that authority on others.

THE TRAGEDY

"That is the tragedy of the present helpless plight of India," he continued, "Enslaved as we are to our utter shame, we are being used as instruments for forgoing fetters for other people. In a crusade against justice, freedom and morality where the English are the aggressors India is being dragged into the field against her own will. It is a loathsome insult to our manhood, and to add to this, the calumny and condemnation which should justly fall over to our masters wholly fall to our share. In the last war the German resentment against the English was not so strong as against the Indian soldier because their offensive against Germany was so unmeaning and uncalled-for. By fighting for a cause which is so disreputable her sons cannot claim to be recognised as heroes, nor does it help her in the least to shake off the yoke of foreign domination that sits heavy upon her. Not even gratitude is her due, for hers is a coerced co-operation, and not voluntary contribution. India is not Australia to be able to turn back and refuse all aid to the unpopular British campaign against China. With her sacrifice in an abyss and in the bargain she gets inveterate prejudice raised by this reaction, which loses the sympathy of her own officials in her own cause."

A MENACE TO ASIATIC FREEDOM

That is why India is regarded by the powers as a menace to their freedom. Her resources at her disposal are the very few provided by the British. As long as the British resources lie beyond her own control, she is always looking upon her with apprehension and sneer.

The result is that India is fast losing that respect which was only hers as the greatest spiritual ambassador in Asia. It is she who has for ages supplied the spiritual nourishment to China and other Asiatic countries and send out emissaries for preaching the gospel of love and unity. But if in the hour of China's peril the fallen people of India now go there as the harbinger of political repression, the age-long affinity that tradition has built up will at once crumble down to pieces. Can anything be more deplorable?

CHINA ON THE DEFENSIVE

"But can we accept the plea urged by the English that they are fighting on a defensive,"—I asked. The placid flow of that silvery voice was suddenly interrupted with apparent emotion. With a sudden turn of his soft white face which had become flushed with crimson the Poet broke out—"But who gave the offensive. Who attempted to thrust opium down the throat of the whole population of China on the point of bayonet and penalised their non-compliance by taking possession of the most valuable part of their country? Why was Hong Kong wrested away from the Chinese people by force? It was China's weakness that made her submit at that time and if a powerful China now demands the restoration of what was once her own surely a long possession by force cannot be urged by the English as a justification for relating an ill-gotten property. It was the English who took up the original offensive and they should not now take shelter under the false cry of a defensive campaign. It is China who is really on the defensive.

IN AID OF EMPIRE

"They also demand this contribution in men and money as due from us for being members of the same empire"—I interrupted again. The smooth marble features brightened up with a suppressed smile. "Yes," said he, "but do you think this empire is based on equity and equality, and do you believe that we are the living limbs of that empire? Our membership of the empire earns for us all its ignominy without any corresponding share in its glory. The robber Ratnakar of whom we read in the Ramayana committed crimes to earn money to support his family. When the day of reckoning came the members of his family who had shared his earnings refused to share his sin and he had to bear the whole brunt alone. Yet that sinful man had at least the satisfaction of making some profit out of his sins. But the positive wrong that we do to others as well as to ourselves all end without any gain accruing to us. Real and living membership involves the right to refuse co-operation at will as we find in the case of other self-governing members. But the very fact that we have not that right and have got to comply with the dictates of our English masters, whether we will it or not, shows the real nature of our membership. The consequence is that, while Australia fronts the British Government with impunity we are. The only plan is to develop on the basis of Jallianwallabage.

SAFETY OF INDIAN LIFE

I weeps to India

the attention of the poet to the being advanced in certain quarters were needed to safeguard the in China. But it was sum- his personal very little to be ina. The Sikh there and a few be found there. and the mer- in such places

The Indian Question in South Africa and the Round Table Conference

By SIR DARCY LINDSAY, C.B.E.

The Round Table Conference held at Capetown in December and January last to consider what is commonly termed the Indian question in South Africa, with a view to arriving, if possible, at a satisfactory settlement of a difficult problem that for years past has been a constant source of irritation, was an epoch-making event in the history of India. For the time first India without the intervention of the Secretary of State entered into direct negotiation with a Dominion. She sent an important and representative Delegation to South Africa at the invitation of the Union Government to attend a Round Table Conference on a matter of high Imperial policy, and she has thereby taken her place in inter-Imperial relations as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The outcome of the Conference is likely to be a cementing of the bonds of Empire, for complete agreement was reached on many issues, and a sure foundation laid for a more sympathetic understanding between the two countries than has, unfortunately, hitherto been the case. The principle of direct communication between the two Governments has met with approval, and it will now be possible for Ministers in charge of portfolios to deal directly with each other, thus allowing the human element more play than was possible under the old round about system of getting into touch with the officials concerned.

Before I deal with the decisions arrived at, it is advisable to explain how the Round Table Conference came into being. To the Right Honourable the Marquis of Reading, the late Viceroy of India, all honour is due for the wonderful patience and tact with which he handled a most delicate question at a time of sore distress and feelings were running high. Full credit must also be accorded to the political parties in both countries for exercising that wise restraint at a critical juncture that made the success of the negotiations possible. By taking leaders of political parties of the Legislature into his confidence, and laying his cards on the table, Lord Reading showed true statesmanship.

The problem of dealing with an Indian population, which increases not through immigration but by its own birthrate, has for many years been a disturbing factor in South Africa, and largely on economic grounds the white community has come to regard it as a menace. Matters came to a head in 1914, after the passive resistance campaign organized by Mr. Gandhi in 1906, and a settlement was arrived at between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi whereby in return for certain assurances given by General Smuts it was agreed that further immigration into the Union should cease except in the case of the wives and children of domiciled Indians. This has been generally referred to as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement, and was described by Mr. Gandhi as the "Magna Charta of Indian Liberty in South Africa." It was accepted by the Indians in South Africa in the hope that once the white population was rid of the fear of unrestricted immigration from India, existing disabilities would slowly disappear. Speaking in the Imperial War Conference in 1917, General Smuts said:

"There is still a difference of opinion on administrative matters of detail, some of which are referred to in the memorandum which is before us; but I feel sure, and I have always felt sure, that once the white community in South Africa were rid of the fear that they were going to be flooded by unlimited immigration from India, all the other questions would be subsidiary, and would become easily and perfectly soluble. That is the position in which we are now that the fear which formerly obsessed the settlers there has been removed; the great principle of restricting immigration for which they have contended is on our Statute book with the consent of the Indian population in South Africa and the Indian

authorities in India, and, that being so, I think the door is now open for a peaceful and statesmanlike solution of all minor administrative troubles which occurred and will occur from time to time."

In 1918 General Smuts' Finance Minister, Mr. Burton, practically repeated the assurance, and his words will bear reproduction :

"As far as we are concerned, it is only fair to say—and it is the truth—that we have found the Indians in our midst in South Africa, who form in some parts a very substantial portion of the population, are good, law-abiding, quiet citizens, and it is our duty to see, as he (Lord Sinha) himself expressed it, that they are treated as human beings, with feelings like our own, and in a proper manner."

During the period of the war agitation against the community may be said to have been temporarily stilled because of India's response to the call of the Empire and the absorption of all component parts in the effort to achieve complete victory. With the return of peace the old animosity once again appeared.

In 1919 the Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed by the Union Government, and the Government of India deputed Sir B. Robertson, with Mr. G. L. Corbett, I.S.O., to attend its meetings and render assistance when asked. The report was issued in March, 1921, and contained specific recommendations, which have not yet been given effect to. This caused the League to renew their efforts, and in response to clamour certain repressive measures, such as the Durban and Natal Land Alienation Ordinance,

Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance, the Natal Boroughs and Township Ordinance, enacted; and in January, 1924, the Smuts Government published a Bill "to make provision for the reservation of residential and trading areas in urban areas for persons other than natives having racial characteristics common." This is known as the Class Areas Bill.

The Government of India made strong representations against the measure, especially with regard to the segregation clauses, but happily the Bill lapsed when the Government resigned. There was, however, not much rest for in July, 1925, a new Bill, termed the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill, was introduced by the Minister of the Interior. This provided for the segregation of the Indian community, both commercial and residential, and imposed the most rigid restrictions on their rights to acquire fixed property and to trade. It also proposed a stringent application of the Immigration Law, and particular prohibited, after 1930, further entry of wives and children of Indians domiciled in the Union. These drastic proposals roused deep indignation and alarm in India among all sections of the people, Indian and Europeans alike, and in South Africa itself the Indian community were reduced to a state of hope and despair. By enforcing segregation and ultimate deprivation of property and vested interests, the measure avowed its frank objective—which was to make the situation so difficult as to compel Indians to leave the Union. (To be continued.)

BOROUGH OF DURBAN.

SPECIAL SERVICE OF UNRESERVED TRAMCARS.

The Public is hereby notified that a Special Service of Unreserved Tramcars will be inaugurated on Toll Gate and Overport Sections as and from Wednesday, June 1, 1927.

The Tramcars in operation will be distinguishable by having the dashboards painted GREEN and with word "UNRESERVED" displayed on the sides of tramcars.

At night a green light on both ends of tramcars will serve to indicate that car is unreserved.

The following service will be operated :—

WEEKDAYS.			
Post Office to Overport	Overport to Post Office	Post Office to Toll Gate	Toll Gate to Post Office
3.45 a.m.	8.3 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.8 a.m.
5.45	6.23	6.50	6.28
7.5	6.43	7.10	6.48
7.25	7.3	7.30	7.8
7.45	7.23	7.50	7.28
8.5	7.43	8.10	7.48
	8.3		8.8
	8.23		8.28
	8.23		8.28
	5.23 p.m.		5.23 p.m.
	5.43		5.25
	6.3		5.45
	6.23		6.5
	and every 20 minutes up till 9.23		and every 20 minutes up till 8.45
	to Shed 9.43		then at 9.5
	10.3		9.25
			9.45
SUNDAYS.			
	1.30 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.20 p.m.
	2.28	3.10	2.48
	2.48	3.30	3.8
	3.8	3.80	3.20
	3.28	3.80	3.20
	and every 20 minutes up till 9.28		and every 20 minutes up till 9.25
	to Shed only 9.48		to Shed only 9.45
	10.8		10.8

By Order, A. O. JONES TOWN CLERK

Town Clerk's Office, Durban 27th May, 1927.

and every 20 minutes up till 9.23 and every 20 minutes up till 8.45 then at 9.5 9.25 9.45 and every 20 minutes up till 9.25 to Shed only 9.45 10.8